

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1890.

WHOLE NO. 12,339.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Benicia Selected as the Site for the New Gun Foundry.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The New Apportionment Bill—Land Decisions—Washington Notes—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

BENICIA THE PLACE.

The New Gun Foundry to be Established There.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.—Benicia has won the battle for the ordnance foundry will be located there. During the past week the San Diego men have been making their utmost endeavors to secure the gun foundry. Puget Sound and Galveston have been working hard also.

As the time drew near for the settlement of the matter, the various cities—Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Galveston, Indianapolis, and Rock Island—had all given up, and what a big plum it was, and then redoubled their efforts, but Benicia had the inside track from the very start, as telegraphed time and again by the California Associated Press.

The Indianapoli people paraded their natural gas, granite, and Rock Island, Galveston, Seattle, and Tacoma, gave their own praise incessantly, but it was to no use. The natural surroundings gave the prize to Benicia beyond all doubt, and it only needed the efforts of Morrow and McKenna to settle the matter. Morrow looked after the matter in the Appropriations Committee, and McKenna exerted all of his influence towards securing the foundry for Benicia.

The Commission first visited Indianapolis, and then Rock Island, from whence they went to Puget Sound. After the Commission had visited the various sites on the sound, they seemed to be very favorably impressed with the surroundings, and it was thought possible that it might secure the prize after all, but when the Commissioners had examined Benicia, Puget sound's chances were knocked out.

The report of the Commission is now in the President's hands, and will probably be transmitted to Congress in a very few days, and it is expected that the report will say that gun foundries at other places than Watervliet and the Pacific coast will be unnecessary. The report says, however, that before positive action is taken, Benicia's capability of producing steel forgings should be settled beyond all doubt.

The principal reason assigned by the Commission for selecting Benicia is her geographical situation, being about half way inland, where her ordnance would be protected from hostile nations. Benicia has narrow straits in front of her, so that it would be absolutely impossible for foreign vessels to pass.

The water, rolling land, drainage and railroad facilities make the site admirable for the purpose. The Commissioners say that the close proximity to iron ore and fuel, and the abundance of skilled labor, were important considerations in Benicia's favor. Besides the iron ore, there was also an abundance of coal, clay, and limestone, all of which are prerequisites.

The Commissioners say that both Indianapolis and Rock Island were not suitable locations, because even if the bridges were capable of sustaining such great weights in transporting the matter of freight rates would still be an important matter.

The fact that extensive fortifications on the Pacific coast in various places are contemplated is another strong reason as signed in selecting Benicia.

Watervliet will now furnish the guns for the Atlantic and Benicia for the Pacific coast. These will be the only foundries of their kind in the United States. The gun foundry at Watervliet will worth thousands of dollars annually to that thriving little city, and Benicia will derive the same benefit from the establishment of the Pacific coast foundry.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

BILL INTRODUCED TO REVIVE THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.—Thomas W. Palmer, President, and Thomas Butterworth, Secretary of the World's Fair Commission, and F. W. Peck of the local Directors, waited on the President this morning and asked him that he issue a formal proclamation inviting foreign countries to participate in the World's Fair. They submitted documents to prove that all the requisite conditions prescribed by the Act of Congress are fully complied with. The President assured them that the proclamation would issue as soon as the necessary formalities were passed.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.—In the Senate, a number of important bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar. One of the Senate's resolutions fixing the hour for the daily meeting of the Senate was agreed to, after being amended by striking out the words "for evening sessions and making it take effect at noon." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Privileges and was read the first time.

The resolution was read the second time, and advertisements ordered for a continuance of the work on the breakwater at Humboldt Bay.

FEES FOR PROSECUTING PENSION CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.—The California Associated Press has information to the effect that Paul Turner, at Port Orchard, Puget Sound, Wash., has agreed to pay a dry dock on the Pacific coast. There is intense interest at Seattle and Tacoma over this matter. Real estate speculators are eagerly awaiting the news from Washington.

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THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.—After the reading of the resolution, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the subject.

The Senate believed the families did not so much as the existing as the methods of enforcement employed, and thinks that before the expiration of the ten years' exclusion limit its provisions should be extended for another period of years.

LAND DECISIONS.

Several Rulings Made by the Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.—Secretary Squire has decided the case of the United States ex rel. Bullock et al. vs. Central Pacific Railway Company, the Mayflower

Gravel Mining Company, transferee. The petition of Bullock et al. was filed at the Sacramento Land Office, asking for the institution of proceedings by the United States to set aside a patent issued to the Central Pacific Railway Company to certain land, on the ground that the tract was known to be mineral land prior to and at the time of the grant to the said company.

The Commissioner of the Land Office declined to recommend the institution of a suit.

The Secretary directed a hearing before the local office, after due notice to all parties interested, and that a report be made to him.

In the case of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, proceedings under the Act of March 3, 1887, to set aside certain patents, the Secretary concurs in the recommendation of the General Land Office, "that a demand be made on the company to recover said land to the United States, a report to be made to the department at the expiration of 60 days."

In the contest of C. M. Wells against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the decision of the General Land Office rejecting the application of Morgan is affirmed.

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REPORT TO PREVENT A RECESS.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.—Although the House side appreciate the necessity of utilizing every day of the short session, and are therefore making every endeavor to have the House in session during the holidays.

Even should a resolution for recess be defeated, the question for a quorum presents itself. It is feared nothing can keep a large number of people in the city, and it is against this situation that the managers will have to contend most strongly. Major McKinley said to a California newspaper correspondent: "I am strongly opposed to a recess if we can not afford it."

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"CITY OF THREE KINGS."

SOME PECULIARITIES OF PIZARRO'S CAPITAL.

Happenings Ancient and Modern—Starting Changes at the Peruvian Capital.

(Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.)

LIMA, Peru, 1890.

Pizarro, the ex-swineherd, must have been rather hard up for names when he dubbed his Peruvian capital *La Ciudad de los Tres Reyes*, "The City of the Three Kings." It came about in this way. After he had subdued one of the royal brothers who claimed the Inca throne and treacherously strangled the other, he found little difficulty in conquering Cuzco, the splendid "City of Gold," which was at that time the capital of Peru. As soon as he and his few European followers, a band of drunken adventurers whom Spain was glad to be rid of, had glutted themselves with the vast treasures of that place, they marched westward, not so much in search of new worlds as in a desire to find a more convenient spot in which to enjoy their ill-gotten gains. They did not wish being surrounded on all sides by the Indians, who, although conquered, outnumbered them a hundred to one, but preferred to be in sight of the sea, the broad highway that led toward home. This emerald valley of Rime, with a river running through it, the ocean on one side and the towering Andes on the other, combined all the advantages they sought. So here they established the second Spanish city in South America, which soon grew to be one of the proudest and most luxurious capitals of those profligate days, and continued to be the seat of a corrupt vice-regal court for three centuries.

It happened that Pizarro designated its site on January 6, 1535 (old style), the day of the festival of the Epiphany or the manifestation of our Savior to the Magi, who in King James' version of the New Testament are called "The Wise Men" from the East, but are known in the old Spanish tradition as "The Three Kings." Hence it had made a name, and the name of the Epiphany and christened his capital accordingly. Then Carlos V. of Spain sent over not only his benediction and congratulations but added some complimentary words to its already ponderous title, making it "The Most Noble and Most Royal City of the Three Kings"—so it appears in the original charter—and formally ceded its appropriate coat of arms; three golden crowns for the three kings and a rayed star on an azure field in memory of the star which led them to the spot where the young child lay.

But that was altogether too long a title for every day use and so the easy-going Spaniards fell into the habit of calling it "the city of Rime," the latter being the name of the valley in which it stands. Rime is a Quichua word, the past participle of the verb *rimay*, to speak; and in this application it referred to a famous oracle of Inca times, whose shrine was in the valley, probably among those extensive ranges that may yet be seen near the present village of Chorillas, the name of whom the river and surrounding country were named. The Quichua sound of the letter *r* is much like the Spanish *l*; and so it is not strange that in the months of another race it soon became transformed to Lima and then to Lima. For many years the river was called Lima too, but somehow it got back to its ancient cognomen.

It is a small and quiet stream through most of the year, except during the summer months, the season of melting snows and rains among the mountains when it rises, when it swells into a deep, swift and turbulent torrent, whose yellow tide resembles the Missouri in spring-time. It is as essential to the valley as is the Nile to Lower Egypt, and indeed without it Lima would long ago have dried up and disappeared from this rainless region. To the Rime, which furnishes ample irrigation, the city owes its own water supply and the fertility of its surrounding fields and gardens.

On the outskirts of Lima as in a dream oppressed by a multitude of historical reminiscences that crowd upon the memory. Here a long line of vice-roys ruled with almost independent power, not only over the territory that now constitutes the Republic of Peru, but also the vast provinces of Chile, La Plata and New Granada, including the modern divisions of Ecuador and Bolivia. Here Santa Rosa, *la Patrona de todas las Américas*, "the Patroness of all the Americas," was born and died, the only American woman, of the Northern or Southern continent, who ever had the honor of canonization. Here stout-hearted Pizarro was assassinated by "the men of Chile," the avengers of Almagro's murder; and here his bones repose in the crypt of the great cathedral. For 300 years Lima was the most important ecclesiastical dependency of the Church of Rome on the western hemisphere. In this strong hold the Inquisition with all its cruelties remained active and powerful long after its decadence. Madrid, the churches and convents of Lima were as magnificent as any in Europe, and endowed with incalculable wealth. The Colegio de San Marcos, the oldest college in America, was founded here in 1551, just sixty-nine years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, and fifty-eight years before Hendrick Hudson sailed into the harbor of New York.

Here, too, were centered the products of the mines of Potosí and Cerro del Pasco of Puno, Castro and Veireina—those El Dorados about which fables were told that set all the world agog. In 1861, I think it was, La Palata, then Viceroy of Lima, rode through these streets on a horse whose mane was striped with pearls and whose shoes were of pure gold, over a broad pavement made of solid ingots of silver. To its seat gate, Callao, came the galleons of the East, bringing silks and spices from Cathay and the Philippine Islands and returning full in their wake came the drug that has since been made of them—opium. This was the beginning of the vice-royalty, which has certainly accomplished more real, substantial good right here in Lima than have all the missions, Romish and Protestant, that ever came over. Yet year by year the death lists are alarmingly longer than those of births, and were the city not constantly recruited from other parts of the country it would have been depopulated long ago. It is said that the mortality among infants here is three times greater in proportion to population than in London, Paris or New York, but that is doubtless due as much to bad drainage and the poverty, carelessness, and filth of the lower classes as to climatic causes.

FANNIE B. WARD.

These things all belong to the distant past; but no less interesting are the events of the last half century, even of the present decade. Earthquakes have repeatedly shaken the city from center to circumference and innumerable wars and revolutions have drenched its streets with blood. In the plaza where the *auto de fe* of the Inquisition used to burn its victims in the name of Jesus, scores of political martyrs have been publicly executed. By and by the silver veins of Salcedo ran dry, and the sands of Carabaya were no longer washed for gold, and the world had discovered that away up north were two new States, California and Nevada, which could supply more silver every year than Potosí and Potosí and all the other mines of "New Spain" put together. The conquered Indians could no longer be packed out to the farms and ranches under the innumerable law of *La Mina*, and the negroes were compelled to pay to the rich the tribute of unrequited labor. Yet the profligate city of the Three Kings flourished more gaily and luxuriously, if possible, than ever; for a richer fountain of wealth had been opened than any of the older sources, in the guano islands scattered all along the arid coast—those rocky and forbidding haunts of seals and sea-birds, which were the terrors of the early mariners. For half

a century they poured into the lap of Lima a more than Danesher shower of gold. Then came darker days of cruel warfare and bitter poverty, after a sister republic had stripped the country of everything available; and though starvation stared them in the face the descendants of the haughty "grandees" had no idea of the dignity of labor, till the Grace-Doumouge more enterprises of the present day have brought the dawn of a new era of prosperity.

Modern Lima is about ten miles in circumference, but as a large part of its area is laid out in gardens and public squares, the whole is by no means densely populated. The old walls of the city which that energetic vice-king, La Palata, caused to be built in 1883, described an irregular oval, on the left bank of the Rime, about three miles long by a mile and a half wide. They were from eighteen to twenty-four feet high, and twenty feet thick, and were entered by twelve gates. But they were never of much use except to facilitate the collection of local dues, and to afford an elevated *paseo* or bridge-path for equestrians, and were demolished long ago.

The city's present population is variously estimated between 100,000 to 125,000. Much of the beautiful region round about was laid waste by the Chilean army during the recent war, and has not yet been rebuilt. The invaders were as merciless as needlessly cruel as those who completely razed the city. In the battle that decided the fate of Lima, hundreds of country villages and all the suburban villages were burned to the ground. Thus Chorillas, the Long Branch of the coast, was entirely destroyed.

A railway leads from Chorillas to Lima, passing through the once lovely village of Miraflores, whose name literally translated means "See the flowers." The Chileans landed at Chorillas, and having reduced that town to ashes, they marched along the line of the railroad to Lima, ruthlessly destroying everything on the route. For one whole night Lima was in the hands of a mob of armed soldiers, who had broken loose from all restraint, and were as blood-thirsty and unfeeling as so many Sepoys, and they were only prevented from entirely burning and sacking the city by the energy of the British Minister and other members of the diplomatic corps backed by the English and French Admirals, whose war ships were in the harbor at Callao.

It is said that there are 1,500 foreigners in Lima, and no fewer than 6,000 priests. The latter generally wear a black robe, and black robes, and white, gray coats, and shovels hats, monks of all orders and varieties of habit, and clergy of every degree.

Professor Orton affirms that there are at least twenty-five different admixtures of blood in Lima. Be that as it may, certainly a more mixed collection of people would be hard to find. There are English, French, Spaniards, North Americans, Belgians, Chinese and negroes, black, white, yellow and all intermediate shades of complexion, mingled among the leather-hued native population; and one need not walk half a square to hear a dozen different languages spoken.

Being situated under the tropics and at an elevation of only 512 feet it might reasonably be expected that the climate of Lima would be too warm for comfort; but such is by no means the case. During the six months that answer for winter on this side of the equator—from June to November—the thermometer ranges from 57° to 61° Fahr., and is often so cold that warm, woolen clothing is necessary for comfort, especially indoors, where the thick walls retain dampness and exclude the sun, rendering the interior much more chilly than the open street. The low temperature of the place may be partially accounted for by the close proximity of the snowy cordilleras, and also from the fact that the great Antarctic current of the Pacific sets from the southwest full on the coast, where the temperature is thirty-one degrees less than the waters of the open sea one hundred miles from land.

It is not positive cold that renders life in Lima unpleasant during the winter time, so much as the fogs and dampness. Sometimes for days together the sun refuses to show his face, and a regular "Scotch mist" heavy enough to form a continual drizzle makes the sidewalk slippery as ice, and so penetrates the air that even the sheets of one's bed feels sticky. Though visitors are often assured that "never rains in Lima," the most partial citizen is obliged to admit that what he can do is to *grieve* a dog, for that forms the only definite drops, brings all the discomforts without any of the benefits of a good healthy shower. It soaks through the thatched roofs, discolors the dripping ceiling, loosens the wall-paper, and tricks down upon the floor in puddles. Yet umbrellas and overshoes are not in fashion here. You might search the city shops without being able to find either, and to appear upon the streets with anything more formidable than a umbrella.

There are two advantages of thoroughly rotting the manure before applying. One of them is that it is in a better condition to be thoroughly incorporated with the soil; it is also in a better condition to benefit the growing plants.

If manure is to be rotted, in a majority of cases it will pay to make a shed where it can be stored. To pile up in the yard or lots and let it lay until it rots will entail considerable loss, as there will be a waste both in leaching and by evaporation. A good percentage of this could be avoided by keeping under shelter.

Unless care is taken when rotting there will be considerable loss by burning or fire-paning. This can generally be avoided by stirring frequently, and this is necessary whether the manure is stored under shelter or piled up in the yards. The objection to rotting is the risk of loss and the increased labor. It takes but little, if any more, labor to load directly into the wagon from the stable than to pitch it from piles under a shelter. Then more or less handling is necessary to keep it from burning while rotting, and this is an added expense.

After it is ready it must be loaded up into the wagons, hauled to the fields and scattered out so that the question to determine is whether the better results are sufficient to pay for the increased work of handling. When there is only a small amount to handle and the very most possible must be made of it, rotting is generally necessary. But on a large farm where a considerable number of stock is kept, it is questionable whether it can be done with profit. By hauling direct from the stables, sheds, or yards to the fields, and working intervals as soon as possible, there is a very small per cent. of loss, and the work is all done at times when it will least interfere with the other farm work. While it is an important item to make sure and apply all the manure possible, it is also very important to do this as economically as possible and in a way that will secure the best results.

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MUTTON AND WOOL.

In this country the same system of sheep raising is practiced that was in vogue since the discovery of America, and an attempt to introduce a departure from the practice is met with opposition, while in Europe the sheep is the most important animal on the farm, and is kept in an entirely different manner. There are two causes for this, the first being that more land can be devoted to sheep in this country, and the second, that in America wool is the principal object in sheep raising, while in Europe mutton is made a specialty, the wool receiving little or no consideration as a source of profit. The breeds of sheep used here are the merino and native grades, their best qualities being that they can thrive in large flocks and forage over barren hillsides, requiring but little care, while the mutton breeds need good pastures and good care and attention in order to make them profitable.

The sheep can be made to pay a fair profit when the area is restricted to a flock has been demonstrated in England for a century, and on lands that are, in many respects, no better than lands devoted to sheep-raising in this country, and the sheep being daily herded, and the herds changed, so as to give fresh grazing daily. In other words, the English sheep are allowed to eat much space in grass as they can eat off clean, being given a new patch to advance the daily. In this manner the land behind them is manured, and nothing is wasted. The breeds used are those that produce

FARM AND ORCHARD.

HOW TO GET THE MOST WOOL AND CASH FROM THE SHEEP.

CALVES FITTED FOR WINTER—BOTTLING MANURE—SALT NECESSARY FOR POULTRY—TUMORS AND SKIN AFFECTIONS.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, writing upon the subject of "Calves Fitted for Winter," says: "Preparing calves for winter does not receive the attention that a proper consideration for profit in cattle breeding demands. Calves that have been made to depend upon grass during the fall cannot be in good condition for winter, and if forced to go from grass to dry feed, depending on the latter, the winter will not be entered upon under suitable conditions. Shelter should be provided from the time the nights become chilling enough to make the coat stare. Cold weather sharpens the appetite, and this stronger call for food should be the signal not for increasing the ration of coarse fodder and hay but for reducing the size of the abdomen by giving concentrated food instead.

What is the best food for the calf? Any grain ordinarily fed to farm stock is good for the calf. Every day experience seems to have established that if oats is not the very best of all the grains for either calf or colt it is the equal of any; and never does otherwise than to cause a betterment in the condition if discreetly used. The notion prevailing with many that all grains should be ground before being fed to young stock is erroneous. Mastication and thorough admixture of the food with saliva before swallowing is nature's way. This thorough incorporation does not take place when meal is fed. It does to a degree when the meal is fed dry, but to a very limited extent when fed wet.

"While the feeding of watery vegetables, turnips, etc., is attended with benefit, mainly because they enable the feeder to avoid too sudden a change from grain to dry feed, yet it should be borne in mind that turnips and other vegetables that are made up of 80 to 95 per cent. of water, the balance being largely woody fiber, cannot by any possibility possess properties that will put fat on the ribs of the calf, unless aided by nutritious grains fed liberally. Some deceive themselves by exposing the bulky instead of the concentrated foods, as the latter give us from the start the two things absolutely required if we would take our young stock into and through the winter in good shape.

"What are these two things? First, a reduction in the size of the abdomen, and next, fat on the ribs. These two things insure a straightening of the lines—top line, bottom line and side lines—and a widening of the top. Oats, containing only 13 per cent. of starch, while having about 40 per cent. of starch, 6 per cent. of oil and 17 per cent. of flesh-forming material, are the best grain for the calf, provided, however, that the amount of starch does not exceed 10 per cent. of starch, or 8 per cent. of oil and 8 per cent. of flesh-forming material. Yet it does not require a very astute imagination to see at once that with a reasonably fair digestion the use of these grains must be followed by substantial gain—not a mere filling up of the abdomen, as in feeding coarse fodder, but gain upon the ribs and deposits of fat about the kidneys.

"Turning off early is the profitable mode, and this can only be done by bringing the calf through grass next season in fair flesh, ready to take on prompt growth when turned out. If it will not pay to give the shelter and feed here indicated, then it will not pay to rear the calf. The veal and the hide have a value in cash at the age of six to eight weeks. Better take a sure thing, therefore, saving the dumb brute from a good deal of suffering and yourself from pecuniary loss."

ROTENT MANURE.

There are two advantages of thoroughly rotting the manure before applying. One of them is that it is in a better condition to be thoroughly incorporated with the soil; it is also in a better condition to benefit the growing plants.

If manure is to be rotted, in a majority of cases it will pay to make a shed where it can be stored. To pile up in the yard or lots and let it lay until it rots will entail considerable loss, as there will be a waste both in leaching and by evaporation. A good percentage of this could be avoided by keeping under shelter.

Unless care is taken when rotting there will be considerable loss by burning or fire-paning. This can generally be avoided by stirring frequently, and this is necessary whether the manure is stored under shelter or piled up in the yards. The objection to rotting is the risk of loss and the increased labor. It takes but little, if any more, labor to load directly into the wagon from the stable than to pitch it from piles under a shelter. Then more or less handling is necessary to keep it from burning while rotting, and this is an added expense.

After it is ready it must be loaded up into the wagons, hauled to the fields and scattered out so that the question to determine is whether the better results are sufficient to pay for the increased work of handling. When there is only a small amount to handle and the very most possible must be made of it, rotting is generally necessary. But on a large farm where a considerable number of stock is kept, it is questionable whether it can be done with profit. By hauling direct from the stables, sheds, or yards to the fields, and working intervals as soon as possible, there is a very small per cent. of loss, and the work is all done at times when it will least interfere with the other farm work. While it is an important item to make sure and apply all the manure possible, it is also very important to do this as economically as possible and in a way that will secure the best results.

MUTTON AND WOOL.

In this country the same system of sheep raising is practiced that was in vogue since the discovery of America, and an attempt to introduce a departure from the practice is met with opposition, while in Europe the sheep is the most important animal on the farm, and is kept in an entirely different manner. There are two causes for this, the first being that more land can be devoted to sheep in this country, and the second, that in America wool is the principal object in sheep raising, while in Europe mutton is made a specialty, the wool receiving little or no consideration as a source of profit. The breeds of sheep used here are the merino and native grades, their best qualities being that they can thrive in large flocks and forage over barren hillsides, requiring but little care, while the mutton breeds need good pastures and good care and attention in order to make them profitable.

The sheep can be made to pay a fair profit when the area is restricted to a flock has been demonstrated in England for a century, and on lands that are, in many respects, no better than lands devoted to sheep-raising in this country, and the sheep being daily herded, and the herds changed, so as to give fresh grazing daily. In other words, the English sheep are allowed to eat much space in grass as they can eat off clean, being given a new patch to advance the daily. In this manner the land behind them is manured, and nothing is wasted. The breeds used are those that produce

"No other Weekly Paper gives so large a Variety of Instructive and Entertaining Matter at so low a price."

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

Announcements for 1891.—Continued.

The Publishers will be pleased to send the Full Prospectus of The Companion and Specimen Copies to any address.

Serial Stories of Adventure.

Besides the Five Serial Stories previously announced there will be given the following Serial Stories of Adventure, Finely Illustrated:

The Captain of the Kittiwink: An exciting and amusing Yachting Story; by Herbert D. Ward.

At Los Valles Grandes: A fine Story of Army Adventure on the Frontier; by Capt. C. A. Curtis, U. S. A.

A Prairie Catamaran: The Winter Recreations and Adventures of a Settler; by Palmer F. Jadwin.

Out with an Apple Evaporator: by the author of "A Botanist's Predicaments," Wilhelmina Sparks.

Chief Justice Coleridge.

Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England, will contribute an Article entitled SUCCESS AT THE BAR, OR INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF FAMOUS LAWYERS.

Sir Morell Mackenzie, the Eminent Surgeon who attended the late Emperor Frederick, will contribute

Three Papers, entitled INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF FAMOUS SURGEONS.

Popular and Scientific.

Queer Bait for Trout: An amusing Incident, by William A. Hammond, M. D. Have we Two Brains? A curious Question answered, by Lieut. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N.

The Gulf Stream: A popular Explanation of its Phenomena; by A Terrible Vegetarian: The Story of a Gorilla. Full of thrilling Incidents, by W. C. Van Elten.

The Wonders of Modern Surgery: by the Curator of the Army and Navy Museum, Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. A.

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY DECEMBER 13, 1890

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,

Published six days in each week, with Double

Sheet on Saturdays, and

THE SUNDAY UNION,

Published every Sunday morning, making a

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The Best Advertising Mediums on the Pacific

coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as

second-class matter.

Weather Forecast.

The forecast 11 S.P.M. Saturday: For Northern California--Fair weather, except light rains

in the extreme northern portion; warmer at

Sacramento.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The disposition of political parties of any considerable age to submit to the domination of class interests and to become subservient to the venal ends of influences that serve self-seeking only, is the weakness of the party system of the Republic.

When slavery was supreme in the United States both the Whig and the Democratic parties sought the condition of subserviency to it. It rejected the overtures of the Whig party, and accepted the abject variety of the Democratic party. Slavery was the greatest corporation, in fact, that ever menaced government on this continent. It became a corporation by reason of the alliance of all slave-holders in all the slave-holding States; the complete control of the life of the slave-holding States by the slave-owning classes, and the control of the electoral vote and delegations in Congress from the slave States by slave interests. This powerful combination had to be broken down and destroyed by the creation of a new party and the exigencies brought forth the agency.

A question that now confronts the people of the United States is whether the Republican party, being dominant, is repeating history in a slightly varied form. Has it become measurable the party of monopolists, of trusts and of rings, and the creature of the whim of ring-masters? Is it becoming, or is it already, a class party? Such inquiry unquestionably occupies the public mind, which in many quarters is responding affirmatively to these questions.

Something of this is confessed by so stalwart a champion of that party as the New York Tribune, when, in discussing the McKinley bill and its relation to the recent rebuke at the polls, it rather timidly asks:

But was the greed of individuals or corporations unable to shape any clause of the Act? If one or two trials which still survive had been foreseen, and excepted, the bill would have been more support at the outset than it did. Again, among thousands of worthy public servants some individuals in positions of trust have been guilty of some of the people whose servants they are, some fraction of the reverse may be owing to these delinquencies. In some States, moreover, there was a Republican majority, and it did not satisfy the sincerest voters. It is now a duty of all who are charged with responsibility to see, whether the man who has been maintained and prolonged in a word, it is a proper time for the very best thought and the conscience of the country to be heard and I mean.

It is not difficult to read between the lines of this hesitating criticism the conviction of that journal that there is a menace to the party which must needs be heeded. It is mistaken, however, when it infers that the rebuke was not directly aimed at, and intended for the controlling party, and half confession of this truth is found in this further quotation from the same journal:

The lesson given to their rulers by the voters of this country can be interpreted, by anybody who pleases, to mean the man in the next pew. But he who is happy in the long run who asks his conscience all the time, and who asks that of me? The Congressman may well be governed by the sense of right, and how far we have to go to get rid of the unscrupulous or greedily selfish elements among their constituents. Has there been no conspicuous or half-conscious disregard of public welfare to demagogues and knaves?

The truth is, that the subservient position to which we referred in the outset is so pronounced that it must challenge the concern of every citizen who esteems country superior to party power and triumph.

If we pass dangerous centralizing tendencies, and party counseling that takes rings, trusts and moneyed power into communion with it rather than the highest interests of the people, we discover in the emphatic and repeated demands for change in the methods of choosing United States Senators, the expression of augmenting public conviction that the Senate of the United States is dangerously filling up with millionaires, and gaining by justice the title of "the rich man's club." The time since this, the most important and potent of all deliberative bodies, has taken on something of aristocratic character, is not long, and it portends a time not longer in the future when, if the drift continues, the title of Senator will be claimed as the equivalent in rank and demand of that of Earl or Marquis in monarchies.

It is charged that there are about a score of men in the Senate whose wealth exceeds million dollars each, and the major portion of whom are more conspicuous for their income than for the statesmanlike qualities which should equip the citizen for so high a trust.

It is not understood that there is of necessity incompatibility between the possession of great wealth and the possession of high intellectual qualities, nor that an aggregation of wealth in the hands of man necessarily disqualifies him for the possession and exercise of statesmanlike abilities. Where these conditions combine in the individual actuated by high motives and patriotic purposes, the nation may be served to even greater advantage. There is no offense in wealth honestly acquired and wisely administered. It is a conservator, under such conditions, of industry and the best interests of the country and its people. But when it accomplishes self-seeking by political control, the antagonism of the people is inevitable,

and their conviction of its misuse will culminate in revolts before which parties of subserviency to rings, trusts and speculative combinations must go down.

It has passed into a proverbial saying that many men sit in halls of legislation and dictate in party councils, who, were they poor, would not be chosen to keep the outer doors. It is common notoriety that Congressmen, upon the liberal salaries they receive, often do not live within their incomes, and we have instances of open assertion of the fact, coupled with resignations for that reason. It surprises no thoughtful man, therefore, that there is gathering a stern demand which will not be denied, for a return to such democratic simplicity as will leave legislators free and independent men, and in the broadest and best sense representative of the American people.

In the face of the facts of the time, of venality and corruption, of bargain and sale of place and dominance; of rings, trusts, monopolies of land and opportunity; of moneyed power; of unscrupulous wealth and conscienceless commercial interests, it behoves the patriotic citizens of the United States to consider profoundly what such influences may bring the nation.

When combinations of manufacturers and mere party politicians; of close trusts and wealth-congested legislators; of political rings and debt-ridden representatives control the body of the legislation of any nation, and fashion the foreign and domestic policy of any one people, there exist conditions that imperil national integrity and the perpetuity of safe government.

It has been too long the habit to close the eyes to the drift towards political usurpation by interests not conservative of the weal of the people; to content ourselves with the present and trust the future to the future; to consider party triumph as the chief of goals and as determining beyond heed of protest the trust and best policy for the nation; to submit to the convenient but illusory doctrine that national destiny is fashioned by party conventions and worked out by the mere declaration of sounding platforms.

But, unless we wholly mistake the reading of the times and the lessons of history, the time is at hand, and the protests that are coming up from all parts of the country announce it, when the old parties must be brought up out of the mire of personal control and subserviency or give way before the on-pushing of resistless influences that have their source and spring in the conscience of the great body of the people. There are, in short, evils menacing the national life to-day that call for heroic swords to strike them down, and since the American Republic has not achieved its destiny, we may feel assured that the weaponry will be forthcoming.

It is possible for the old political parties to rise up and free themselves from the slavish chains with which self-seeking interests have bound them, and to win for themselves a new declaration of independence. It may be well doubted, however, if they will undertake the task until popular revolt has achieved greater momentum and the protesting people have preemptorily turned their shoulders upon the blamishments with which political interests are seeking to beguile them.

THE RIVER COMMISSION:

It WILL Meet Here in January and Commence Its Work.

A special dispatch to the RECORD UNION from Washington last evening contained the following bit of interesting news for people in the Sacramento valley:

WASHINGTON, December 13th--Your correspondent here asked Colonel Mendell when the Sacramento River Commission would get to work on their examination of the river. "You can say that we will meet in Sacramento January 15th," Congressman Clunie, General and Executive Agent of the Commission, said. "The plan is for the Commission to make trips up and down the river and hear the people on the subject, who will be assembled in town meetings for that purpose."

SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES:

Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner Sixth and L Streets--Preaching at 10:45 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. by the pastor, Rev. R. M. Stevens. Subject: "I Can Do All Things."--Evening service: "I Am Not Afraid of the Devil." Sunday-school at 12:30 P.M. Young People's Meeting at 6:30 P.M. Every one welcome.

Emmanuel Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth and N Streets--Rev. H. B. Hutchins, pastor. Preaching at 11 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Sunday-school at 12:30 P.M. Every one welcome.

Church of Christ (Scientist)--Regular services at 11. Subject: "Atonement; What God's Will or My Own?" Bible study class at 7 P.M. Every one welcome.

Congregational Church, Sixth Street, between J and K--Rev. W. C. Bunting, pastor. "Faith in Ourselves."--Evening service: "Sunday-school at 12:30 P.M. Young People's Meeting at 6:30 P.M. Every one welcome."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), externally (to clean the skin and Cuticura, the great Skin Remedy), and Cuticura, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), internally (to clear and renew the skin and blood, from plump to rotund).

sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. Box, 25c. BLOOD PURIFIER, 25c. THE DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. Send for "How to Cure Blood Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAPS. Absolutely pure.

RHEUMATIC REMEDY

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price, 25c.

FOR SALE--TO LET--ETC.

TO LET--TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping; no children. At 900 Street.

TO LET--FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping, opposite the Courthouse in private family. For particulars inquire at 120 Street, near Seventh. d12-7.

TO LET--HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS PARTLY furnished, suitable for a boarding or lodging-house. Rent to be paid in board. Apply at 401 Street, near Gardner.

TO RENT--ONE EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, WITH house, barn and chicken houses, good well and water for ducks or geese. Located in the city. Apply F. F. DOLAN, 115 Eighth st. d12-64.

FOR SALE--4000 105 FIRST-CLASS SECOND hand carpets, good as new, large size; been in use 10 years. Also, 1000 10x12' Rugs, good, with furniture cases. Pioneer Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, SW. corner Twelfth and Streets, H. W. RIVET, proprietor; telephone 312-71.

TO 518 N STREET--A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, nicely furnished, also good well and water for ducks or geese. Located in the city. Apply F. F. DOLAN, 115 Eighth st. d12-64.

FOR SALE--A SPAN OF MULES, WAGON and harness; also a 1200-pound horse. Apply 1 Street, south side, between Twenty fifth and Twenty-sixth. d10-47.

FOR SALE--A LOT OF TROTTING-BRED horses, good condition, market value \$1000. Offer by Director, Ross S. and Tracy. Four thoroughbreds will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of W. GARDNER, at Agricultural Park. d10-14.

FOR RENT--THE RESTAURANT AT AGRICULTURAL PARK, in the range and outfit for sale. Apply to W. J. GARDNER, on premises. d10-14.

TO RENT--AT 1226 P STREET, A COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. Inquire at 717 K street. d10-47.

TO RENT--NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 1019 K Street, between J and K. d9-37.

TO LET--FOR BUSINESSKEEPING, four nicely furnished rooms, good well and cold water, also bath. Inquire 1211 J street. d9-34.

FOR SALE--FIFTY HEAD BROKE AND UNBROKEN HORSES, Apply to or address MAXON, ACKLEY & CO., 1014 Second street. d3-11.

FOR SALE--140 ACRES OF RECLAIMED land, with orchard and vineyard, with frontage of quarter of a mile on the Sacramento river, near Walnut Grove, front land in fruit trees, mostly walnuts, and back land Barren, predominating; land is already in cultivation. Pioneer Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, SW. corner Twelfth and Streets, H. W. RIVET, proprietor; telephone 312-71.

FOR SALE--ONE OF THE FINEST AND BEST saloons in the city; extra family entrance, best location; stock and lease. Inquire at this office. d9-11.

FOR SALE--VERY CHEAP--ONE FULL house, good, 25x30, 2 years old. Apply to DAVID GRIFFITH, administrator of Griffith Penry. d10-71.

FOR SALE--33,000 OLD BRICKS FOR SALE in lot to suit. Apply at 401 I street. d7-71.

TO LEASE--A TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH eight rooms and bath; has all modern improvements; good grounds; with or without. No. 1305 L Street. Apply T. H. COOK, Tenth and K streets. d12-47.

A FRUIT FARM FOR \$75, PAYABLE \$1 per acre, with five acres for \$75, payable \$1 per acre, and so on. Rent to be paid weekly, and more in like proportion; no interest; payment to be made when fruit is ripe; improved farms of all sizes; irrigation required; improved farms and price lists address the CALIFORNIA LAND ASSOCIATION, Reed Bluff, Tehama county. A. J. HAMMONS, Manager. d14-19.

TO RENT--THREE LARGE ROOMS, KNOWN AS THE GYMnasium, in the BROWN HOUSE, corner Fourth and K. d12-14.

FOR SALE--CHEAP--A GOOD PIANO, FOR further particulars inquire at 621 I street. d2-141.

MONEY TO LOAN--ON CITY AND COUNTY property. MUDDOX & FEE, 6/6 I street. d2-15.

TO LET--NEW FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS; for government and all modern improvements; will sell new carpet at a bargain. No. 1305 K street. d12-47.

FOR SALE--TWENTY ACRES, MORE OR LESS, of unimproved land, three-quarters of a mile north west from Penry. This land, fronting on the river, is as early, if not earlier, in Plover country, and is easily cultivated for the production of citrus and all early fruits. It is situated as to command a delightful view of the Sacramento valley. Address box 27, Penry. d10-16.

FOR SALE--10 TO 5,000 CORDES OF OAK Wood, 12 to 16 inches. For further particulars inquire at 621 I street. d2-141.

FOR SALE--100 ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS grain, fruit, vegetable and alfalfa land; three acres vineyard, four acres Bartlett pear and orange; one acre peach; one acre lemon and orange; one acre of alfalfa; one acre of poultry house; small distillery, complete for making brandy; twenty acres cleared; and Coloma, El Dorado county; price, \$115 per acre--rare bargain. Inquire of W. T. HENSON, Penry.

FOR SALE--BOOK ACCOUNTS AT AUCTION.

At the Court-house at 10 A.M. to-day, D. J. SIMMONS & CO. will sell at auction the unpaid book accounts of A. Denney, insolvent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNION BUILDING and Loan Association will be held Wednesday, Evening, December 17, 1890, at the office of EDWIN K. ALSP & CO., 1354 Fourth Street, between J and K Streets.

The election of officers and Directors will be held and other business transacted. B. U. STEINMAN, President. d3-14.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Eighth street, between I and J--Rev. John F. Herrell, rector. Sunday school in Advent. Special services at 10:45 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Every child will be cordially invited to these services.

First Baptist Church, North--Rev. W. L. W. and M. Pastor, Rev. W. Ward Willis. Preaching at 11 and 7:30. Sunday school, 12:15. Confirmation extended.

First Presbyterian Church, Twelfth and L Streets--Rev. G. F. Tindall, pastor. Services at 11 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Subject for the morning: "Christ and the Human Soul."--Evening service: "The Life of Christ."--Sunday school at 12:30 P.M. Young People's Meeting at 6:30 P.M. Every child will be cordially invited to these services.

The Spiritualists Meet at Pioneer Hall, Sunday, for reorganization. Election of officers, etc. First meeting, 1 o'clock; second, at 2:30; third, 7:30 P.M. Address: "The Little Man in the Crowd." Worth League, 6:30 P.M.

M. E. CHURCH, SEVENTH STREET, between J and K--Rev. W. C. Bunting, pastor. "Faith in Ourselves."--Evening service: "Sunday-school at 12:30 P.M. A cordial invitation to all.

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TONY MENKE'S DEATH.

DEFENDANT J. J. GLACKEN GIVES HIS VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

He contends that he shot Menke in Self-Defense—An Allusion to Alleged Former Threats.

Justice Devine yesterday declined to continue the examination of J. J. Glacken and Charles Fisher, charged with the murder of Antone Menke, notwithstanding the fact that Grove L. Johnson, the leading attorney for the defense, was engaged in the contempt case on trial in the Superior Court. The defense was therefore conducted by Hiram W. Johnson, and Assistant District Attorney A. J. Bruner conducted the prosecution.

The first witness called by the defense was J. M. Sullivan, who testified that the reputation of Ah Mong (a witness who had given evidence for the prosecution) was bad, and policeman Higgins testified to the same effect.

John J. Glacken, one of the defendants, was then placed upon the stand. Before he testified Mr. Bruner stated that he wished to inform the Court at that time that the prosecution had ascertained, and would prove, that one of the exploded cartridges in Menke's pistol (there are two discharged) was discharged early in the day. He made the statement at that time in order that the defense might be prepared to meet it.

Witness Glacken then testified as to the difficulty that occurred between himself and the Menkes at the railroad on the morning of the day on which the shooting took place. He said he and his men were engaged in loading hops on a car, when the father of deceased appeared. Witness said to him, "I am to go to the place of work." Mr. Crittenton believes that all these people need to feel that somebody cares for them and will help them.

More than 2,000 fallen men and women have been rescued by the Florence Mission of New York, and 1,400 of them have been converted and are now leading Christian lives. On account of their sin and their poverty they do not feel free to go into our churches, so this mission will open a door of opportunity for them to go to worship. Mr. Crittenton believes that all these people need to feel that somebody cares for them and will help them.

The mission will be open every night in the year, where free gospel services will be held. The building at 1010 Third street, between J and K, has been leased for one year. The citizens and Christian people have given freely to support the mission.

Robert S. Marsel of this city has been elected Superintendent of the mission: W. R. Galup, Treasurer, and Mrs. J. H. Glide, Corresponding Secretary.

The mission will be managed by a Board of Directors, consisting of one from each church. Those engaged in this good work mean business, and its success seems to be assured.

EARLY ORANGES.

Daily Shipments Now Going Eastward from Northern California.

The first carload of oranges of this year's crop, from California, was loaded at Oroville and shipped to the East yesterday by the W. R. Strong Company of this city. The fruit was of extra quality, highly colored and fully ripe, and consisted of Washington Navel, Mediterranean Sweets and Seedlings. This shipment inaugurates the season in Northern California, and the firm mentioned will continue shipments when the weather permits.

The orange groves present a busy scene, full of pickers and packers, being at work in the various orange districts. The principal shipping points are Oroville, Marysville, Wheatland, Newcastle and Penryn.

Each orange is wrapped in paper and packed with great care, and experts pronounce the fruit of extraordinary quality. It runs uniformly in size, averaging about 15 to the box, and is of a large size. The fruit is absolutely free from smut and scale, is fully ripe, and of a high flavor.

About three thousand acres of young orchards have been planted during the last two years, and are now individually bearing. All these groves are located in points north of Sacramento city. The fruit will surely find great favor in the East.

INAUGURAL BALL.

Meeting of the Invitation and Reception Committee.

A meeting of the Invitation and Reception Committee for the inaugural ball was held yesterday afternoon at Mayor Constock's office. Various matters in regard to the sending out of invitations were discussed.

It was determined that each member of the committee should at once prepare and send to the Secretary, W. D. Knights, a list of persons to be invited to the ball. Committee should give addresses whenever it is possible outside of Sacramento, and send the invitations sent out to each reach their destination.

The Invitation Committee is a large one, having members in many parts of the State, and persons who do not receive invitations will hold their local committees responsible if they are overlooked.

It is therefore the duty of every member of the committee to send out invitations.

Small-pox, we regret to say, has again been imported into San Francisco, this time from Central America by sea. The disease is epidemic in Guatemala, and may have come from this source. Three cases developed in San Francisco during November, and two since then. This is an advantage of the small-pox, of insisting that our school children be vaccinated as the law contemplates. This precaution would place our children in a condition to resist an invasion of the disease and prevent any extensive epidemic, if such a disease threatened. Of the protective power of vaccination against small-pox can be no question. History has again and again proven it, and in the last report of the Health Officer in Ireland, he declares that there was not a single case of the disease reported there within the past year, for the reason that vaccination is compulsory and every one is brought under the operation of the law.

Pneumonia was quite prevalent everywhere. The disease in many cases was of that form known as typhoid pneumonia, and was particularly fatal when attacking persons beyond the middle period of life. In aged persons its fatality was very marked.

Bronchitis was also very prevalent, and was reported by all our correspondents as noticed in their districts.

Pneumonia was very generally noted, and many cases of complications, such as La Grippe, were again prevailing in their districts. The present influenza, so far as noticed, has failed to develop so far as to be present will never forget.

It was one of those artistic and intensely real performances that indelibly impresses themselves upon the memory of the auditor. Miss Morris was very kind to have the artistes seen, and she did not let her energy and vivacity fail to respond to the calls of applause which were frequent and sincere, and at the close when the audience was upon its feet applauding she appeared between the curtains of the drop and waved her friends a farewell. It is greatly to be regretted that such dramatic performances as the Morris' were represented should have been won such considerate patronage here.

It is not calculated to encourage the local management to engage in the venture of bringing to the city first-class dramatic organizations.

Slater, the mysterious mind-reader, had recovered sufficiently from his illness to appear at Pythian Castle last night, and was greeted by a packed house. His entertainment was rather short owing to his weak condition, but what he did was very clever. He appears again this evening and to-morrow evening at the same place.

"Grip and Grit."

achieved early success in this opera on the professional stage; Mrs. Dr. A. E. Brown, soprano; Mr. Crocker, Mr. Hart, Miss Brandt, the excellent chorus and full orchestra, and all who appeared on the first nights, will take their parts to-night—there will be no changing, nor substituting, and the opera will be given in its entirety, with the same degree of detail and the same precision and attention to the demands of the score, as heretofore.

The McNeill Club is not a wealthy organization; it is, indeed, not clear of the debt the production of the opera involved, and it hopes, therefore, for such patronage to-night as will enable it to meet all liabilities relating to the production of the opera. Seats in any part of the house can be reserved to-day at Houghton's without extra charge.

Thursday next, at the Metropolitan Theater, Vladimir de Pachmann, the distinguished piano virtuoso, will give an evening with Chopin, playing Chopin's compositions exclusively. The eminent Russian pianist is spoken of by the New York *Sun* in a critical article as "the Meissner of the piano-forte." It adds: "His work is marked by extreme delicacy and minute finish, is over-taken by the ornate and microscopic decorations, and the whole musical picture is a wonderful bit of cunning handwork. Admiration for the artist's cleverness is called forth continually, and a sense of restful satisfaction mixed with wonder is left upon the mind as a final result. So much extraordinary achievement has the happy possession of M. de Pachmann that the number of apparent and imaginary shortcomings in his playing seems like hypercriticism."

His technique is perfect and unlimited, and we, therefore, must suppose that effects which he does not produce he does not wish to bring out." Pachmann was born at Odessa in 1848, his father, a Prussian in the University, being a distinguished violinist. He visited Vienna in 1863, young Pachmann was sent to the Vienna Conservatorium, remaining there two years.

He then devoted eight years to study in private, and then appeared in Vienna with complete success, and in 1882 with pronounced success in London in one of Gau's celebrated orchestral concerts. After that Pachmann became a London feature. His tour has been of France, Germany, Italy, Russia and England, and now take in the United States.

The sale of seats for the engagement of the "U" and "J" Company, in which Gus Williams and John T. Kelly, the successful comedians, are leaders, begins at the Metropolitan Theater this morning. There is no charge for reserving sea s. The company comes heralded in words of warm praise, and will probably play to full houses here.

Cholera infantum, though usually in

abeyance so late in the year, was observed

with frequency during the past month

and a definite effect upon the general health and probably determined that frequency to malaise which every

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COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, December 12th.
FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, \$2.50 lb. box California, \$5.60. Lemons, \$5.60 lb. box, 70c lb; 100 lb. Boxes, \$1.35 lb. for bunches for 100 lb.; Oranges—Sweet, Oranges, \$1.25 lb. Strawberries, San Clara, 60¢ lb. drawer. Pineapples, 60¢ each, 7¢ lb. Quince, Apples, Spices, \$1.25 lb. box. Rice, Rye, Island, Green, 15¢ lb. box. Varieties, 15¢ lb. 25¢ lb. box; Pears, \$1.25¢ lb. box; Quince, \$1 to \$1.25 lb. box.

CANNED GOODS—Assorted, 10¢ lb. 12¢ lb.; Apples, 10¢ lb. 12¢ lb.; Peaches, 12¢ lb.; Cherries, \$2.40 lb. 60¢; Currents, \$2.25; Gooseberries, \$1.50 lb. 90¢; Muscat Grapes, \$1.50 lb. 100 lb. box. Raspberries, 75¢ lb. 150¢ lb. box. Strawberries, \$2.70.

SEAFOODS—Lobsters, \$1.50 lb. box; Oatmeal, 10¢ lb. sack; 12¢ lb. 15¢ lb. sack; Oatmeal, white, 10¢ lb. sack; 12¢ lb. 15¢ lb. sack; Oats, 10¢ lb. sack; 12¢ lb. 15¢ lb. sack; Oats, 10¢ lb. sack; Honey, 10¢ lb. sack; 12¢ lb. 15¢ lb. sack; Graham, \$2.45 lb. 10 lb. sacks; 30 lb. 50 lb. sacks.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay, \$10.25 lb. ton; Alfalfa, \$12.50 lb. ton; Bran, \$10.50 lb. ton; Corn, \$10.50 lb. ton; Oats, \$10.50 lb. ton; rolled, \$10.50 lb. ton; Wheat, \$10.50 lb. rolled, \$10.75 lb. ton; Wheat, \$10 lb. ton; milled, \$11.50 lb. ton; Corn, \$11.50 lb. ton; 24 lb. 40 lb. 60 lb. per 100 lb. by the barrel, \$1.50 lb. 2¢ lb. in smaller lots; same, packed, \$1.50 lb. 2¢ lb. 3¢ lb. respectively; Galvan-
BRICK—soft, \$1.25 lb. 3¢ lb. Hard, \$1.25 lb. per thousand.

STAPLES—Eastern brands are quoted at 6¢ to 12¢ lb.

VEGETABLES—Onions, \$1.25 lb. 3¢ lb. 4¢ lb. cwt. Onion Red, \$1.25 lb. 3¢ lb. Cabbage, 60¢ lb. 75¢ lb. 90¢ lb. Cabbage, 10¢ lb. 12¢ lb. 15¢ lb. Cabbage, new, \$1.25 lb. 25¢ lb. sack; young vegetables, 12¢ lb. dozen; Parsnips, 50¢ lb. Beets, 75¢ lb. Turnips, 33¢ lb. Green Peas, \$1.25 lb. 40¢ lb. Corn, 10¢ lb. 12¢ lb. 15¢ lb. Peas, 10¢ lb. 12¢ lb. Peas, 15¢ lb. 20¢ lb. Corn, 10¢ lb. 12¢ lb. Peas, 15¢ lb. 20¢ lb.

COFFEE—Central American grades are quoted at 6¢ to 12¢ lb.

TEA—Guatemala, good to prime washed, \$12.50 lb. 20¢ lb. 30¢ lb. 40¢ lb. 50¢ lb. 60¢ lb. 70¢ lb. 80¢ lb. 90¢ lb. 100¢ lb. 110¢ lb. 120¢ lb. 130¢ lb. 140¢ lb. 150¢ lb. 160¢ lb. 170¢ lb. 180¢ lb. 190¢ lb. 200¢ lb. 210¢ lb. 220¢ lb. 230¢ lb. 240¢ lb. 250¢ lb. 260¢ lb. 270¢ lb. 280¢ lb. 290¢ lb. 300¢ lb. 310¢ lb. 320¢ lb. 330¢ lb. 340¢ lb. 350¢ lb. 360¢ lb. 370¢ lb. 380¢ lb. 390¢ lb. 400¢ lb. 410¢ lb. 420¢ lb. 430¢ lb. 440¢ lb. 450¢ lb. 460¢ lb. 470¢ lb. 480¢ lb. 490¢ lb. 500¢ lb. 510¢ lb. 520¢ lb. 530¢ lb. 540¢ lb. 550¢ lb. 560¢ lb. 570¢ lb. 580¢ lb. 590¢ lb. 600¢ lb. 610¢ lb. 620¢ lb. 630¢ lb. 640¢ lb. 650¢ lb. 660¢ lb. 670¢ lb. 680¢ lb. 690¢ lb. 700¢ lb. 710¢ lb. 720¢ lb. 730¢ lb. 740¢ lb. 750¢ lb. 760¢ lb. 770¢ lb. 780¢ lb. 790¢ lb. 800¢ lb. 810¢ lb. 820¢ lb. 830¢ lb. 840¢ lb. 850¢ lb. 860¢ lb. 870¢ lb. 880¢ lb. 890¢ lb. 900¢ lb. 910¢ lb. 920¢ lb. 930¢ lb. 940¢ lb. 950¢ lb. 960¢ lb. 970¢ lb. 980¢ lb. 990¢ lb. 1000¢ lb. 1010¢ lb. 1020¢ lb. 1030¢ lb. 1040¢ lb. 1050¢ lb. 1060¢ lb. 1070¢ 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FOUND!

It was getting late; the last omnibus had gone, and the few remaining pedestrians in the Euston Road were hurrying homeward, anxious to leave that dismal thoroughfare behind. The footsteps, gradually growing fainter, seemed to leave a greater desolation, though one man at least appeared to be in no hurry as he strode listlessly along, as if space and time were of one accord to him. A tall, powerful figure, with bronzed features, and a long brown beard, betrayed the traveler; and, in spite of the moody expression of face, there was a kindly gleam in the keen gray eyes—the air of one who, though he would be a determined enemy, would hardly have proved an equally stanch friend.

A neighboring clock struck 12, and Lancelot Graham increased his pace; anything was better than the depressing gloom of this dismal thoroughfare, with its appearance of decayed gentility and desolate grimy portentousness. But at this moment a sharp pull at the pedestrian's coat-tail caused him to turn round sharply, with all his thoughts upon pick-pockets. But as he saw was the figure of a child baring his teeth, as if intent upon obstructing his further progress. "I've lost," said the little one simply; "will you please find me?"

Graham bent down, so that his face was on a level with the tiny speaker. They were immediately beneath a gas-lamp, and the astonished man, as he gazed carefully at the child, found her regarding him with eyes of preternatural size and gravity. There was not one particle of fear in the small face, in its frame of bright sunny hair—not but the calm, resolute command of one who issues orders and expects them to be obeyed; a child quaintly, but none the less handsomely, dressed, and evidently well cared for and nourished.

Graham pulled his beard in some perplexity and looked round with a faint anticipation of finding a policeman. Like most big men, he had a warm corner in his heart for children, and there was something in the tiny wite's impertinence which attracted him strangely.

"Are you a mamma's, and I've lost, and please will you find me?"

"But I have found you, my dear," Graham responded helplessly, but not without an inward laugh at the childish logic.

The ingenuous speaker was without doubt the child of a refined mother, as her accent and general air betrayed. It was a nice quandary, nevertheless, for a single man, said Lance Graham to himself, considering the hour and the fact of being a prisoner in the hands of an impudent young lady, who not only insisted upon being found, but made a point of that desirable consummation being conducted in an orthodox manner.

"Well, we will see what we can do for you," said Graham, becoming interested as well as amazed. "But you must tell me where you live, little one?"

She looked at him with quiet scorn, as if such a simple frankness was altogether illogical and absurd. But her consideration for such lamentable ignorance, the child vouchsafed the desired information.

"Why—with wide-open blue eyes—"I live with mamma."

"This is awful," groaned the questioner.

"And where does mamma live?"

"Why, she lives with me; we both live together."

Graham leaned against the lamp-post and laughed outright. To a lonely man in London—and Alexander Selkirk, in his solitude was no more excluded from this strange conversation was at once pleasant and piquant. When he recovered himself a little, he asked with becoming and respectful gravity for a little information concerning the joint-author of the little blue-eyed maiden's being.

"He's runned away," she replied, with a little extra solemnity. "He runned away just like I'm a little girl."

Lance became conscious of approaching symptoms of another fit of laughter, only something in the fearless violet eyes checked the rising mirth.

"He must have been a very bad man, then," he observed.

"He runned away," repeated the child, regarding her new-found friend with reproachful gravity, "and mamma loves him, she does."

"And do you love him, too, little one?"

"Yes, I love him, too. And when I say my prayers I say, 'Please God, bless dear runaway papa, and bring him home again for Jesus' sake, amen!'"

Graham, hard cynic man of the world as he was, did not laugh again.

A man must be far gone, indeed, if such simple earnestness and touching beauty as this cannot move him to the core. All the warmth and love in his battered heart went out to the child in a moment.

"I do not know what to do with you," he observed. "I do not know who your mamma is, but I must look after you, young lady."

"I'm not a young lady; I'm Nelly. Take me home to mamma."

"But I don't know where she is," said Graham, forlornly.

"Then take me home to your mamma."

"Confiding," said Graham, laughing again, "not to say complacent, only, unfortunately, I don't happen to have one."

"I guess you're too big," said Nelly, with a little nod, and then, as if the whole matter was comfortably settled, "Carry me."

"Suppose I take you home with me?"

Graham observed, having quickly abandoned the idea of proceeding to the nearest police station, "and then we can look for mamma in the morning. I think you had better come with me," he added, raising the light burden in his arms.

"All right," Nelly replied, clasping her lovingly round the neck and laying her head comfortingly against his bronzed face. "I think it will be very nice. Then you can come and see mamma in the morning, and perhaps she will tell you she is my new papa."

"What about the other one?" asked Graham.

"Oh, then I can have two," replied the little lady, by no means abashed; "we can play at horse together. Where do you live?"

The speaker put this latter question with great abruptness, as children will when they speak of matters quite foreign to the subject under discussion.

"Not very far from here," Lance replied meekly.

"I'm so glad. I see drearily hungry. And I like milk for supper."

Mr. Graham smiled at this broad hint, and dutifully promised that the desired refreshment should be forthcoming at any cost. The walk, enlivened by quaint questions, led the two children philosophy, proved to be a short one, and, indeed, from Euston Road to Upper Bedford Place, can scarcely be called a long journey. So he had carried his tiny acquaintance to his room, and installed her in state before the fire, bidding her remain there quietly while he retired to consult his landlady upon the important question of supper.

Little Nelly's remark was not beside the mark, when she confessed to the alarming extent of her appetite, for the bread and milk disappeared with considerable celerity, nor did the imperious young lady disdain a plate of biscuits suggested by Graham as a follower. Once the novelty of the situation had worn off, he began to enjoy the pleasant sensation, and to note with something deeper than pleasure his visitor's sage remarks and noticeable absence of anything like shyness. When she

had concluded her repast, she climbed upon his knee in great content.

"Tell me a tale," she commanded; "a nice one."

"Yes, my darling, certainly," Graham replied, feeling as if he would have attempted to stand on his head, if she had called for that form of entertainment. "What shall I tell you about?"

"Bears. The very, very long one about the three bears."

"I am afraid I can't remember that," Lance returned meekly. "You see, my education has been neglected. If it had been better, I might have been a tall, powerful figure, with bronzed features, and a long brown beard, betrayed the traveler; and, in spite of the moody expression of face, there was a kindly gleam in the keen gray eyes—the air of one who, though he would be a determined enemy, would hardly have proved an equally stanch friend.

A neighboring clock struck 12, and Lancelot Graham increased his pace; anything was better than the depressing gloom of this dismal thoroughfare, with its appearance of decayed gentility and desolate grimy portentousness. But at this moment a sharp pull at the pedestrian's coat-tail caused him to turn round sharply, with all his thoughts upon pick-pockets. But as he saw was the figure of a child baring his teeth, as if intent upon obstructing his further progress.

"I've lost," said the little one simply; "will you please find me?"

Graham, obedient to this request, proceeded to relate a personal adventure in the simplest language at his command. That he should be doing so did not appear to be the least ludicrous. As if he had been a family man and the child his own told the thrilling story.

"I like tales," said Nelly when at length the thrilling narrative concluded. "Did you ever see a real lion?"

"Often. And now isn't it time little girls are bed?"

"But I don't want to go to bed. And I never go till I've said my prayers."

"Well, say them now, then."

"When I'm a bit gooder. I've got a naughty think inside me. When the naughty think's gone, then I'll say my prayers."

"Don't know anything about lions."

"Then take me home to mamma."

"My dear child," said Graham with a gravity he was far from feeling, "can't you understand that you must wait till morning. They have made you a nice bed, and it's very late for little girls to be up."

"Let me see it. Carry me."

The impudent lions were growing very drowsy. When a length Graham's rubicund, good-natured landlady called him into the room, he stopped in the doorway in silent admiration of perhaps the prettiest picture he had ever seen. With her face fresh and rosy, her fair golden hair twisted round her head she stood upon the bed and held out a pair of arms invitingly.

"What, not asleep yet?" he asked, "and nearly morning, too?"

The old look of reprobate cropt into the child's sleepy eyes. "Not till I have said my prayers. Take me on your lap while I say them."

Graham placed the little one on his knee, listening reverently to the broken medley of words uttered with the deepest solemnity. Yet every word was distinctly uttered, even to the plea for the absent father, till the listener found himself wondering what kind of man this recalcitrant parent might be. Presently Nelly concluded. "And God bless you," she explained lovingly, accompanying her words with a kiss. "And now I will go to sleep."

When Graham woke next morning he did so with a violent pain at his chest, and a general feeling that his beard was being forcibly torn from his chin. It was early yet, but his tiny visitor was abroad. She had established herself upon the bed, where she was engaged in some juvenile amusement, in which the victim's long beard apparently played an important part in the programme. As he opened his eyes the child laughed merrily. "Dumb," groaned the impudent peremptorily. "I'm playing horses. You're the horse, and this is the reins," and, giving utterance to these words, she gave a sharp pull at the cherished hirsute appendage, and recommended her recreation vigorously.

"A man may be passionately fond of children, but when it comes to a healthy child lying upon his chest, and a pair of lusty little arms tugging at a sensitive portion of his anatomy, the time has come when a little admonition becomes almost necessary.

"Nelly, you are hurting me," Graham cried sharply.

She looked in his face a moment, apparently seeking to know if he spoke with a dual meaning, as children often do. Then, deciding that he spoke the truth, when came an affectionate reaction in his favor.

"Poor poor," she said, soothingly, rubbing her cheek against his, "Nelly is a naughty girl, and I'm so sorry." Nelly is a naughty girl, and I'm so sorry," she said, with quiet scorn. "Have you any else to offer after all these years? Why?"

"I did not wrong you—not so cruelly," said Graham, with a little extra solemnity. "No, there has been no forgetfulness; my memory is as long as yours. It seems only yesterday that I returned from Paris to find my home empty, and proofs, strong as Holy Writ, of your flight."

"And you believed that I—, Shall I confess to you how I received a letter to say you were lying there at the point of death, and that I, in honor bound, came to you only to find that a scoundrel had deceived us both?"

"But I wrote no letter. I—"

"I know you did—not too late. I know that I was lured to Paris by a wile schemer who called himself your friend. And when I returned, what did I find? That you had gone, never giving me a chance to clear myself. Deceived once, you must needs desire everyone."

"Presently, perhaps. And now run away while I dress."

Obedient to this request the child kissed him again, and after one regretful glance at the beard and a sigh for the vanished equestrian exercise, jumped from the bed and disappeared.

Graham was not, however, destined to be left long in peace over his toilet, which was not more than half completed when Nelly returned again, and seating herself in a chair, watched gravely every movement of this deeply interesting ceremony.

"Isn't you going to shave?" she asked pertinaciously, as Graham with a smile indicated that his hair was combed.

"Presently, perhaps. And now run away while I dress."

Obedient to this request the child kissed him again, and after one regretful glance at the beard and a sigh for the vanished equestrian exercise, jumped from the bed and disappeared.

But by this time Graham had grown quite accustomed to these startling changes in the flow of Miss Nelly's eloquence, though he could not fail to admit the practical drift of the concluding observation.

"Nelly," he asked, seriously, when the healthy appetite had been fully appeased, "Let us go to business. Now, what is man's nature?"

"Nelly," the child replied. "Pass the bread and butter, please."

"And you do not know where you live?"

"No. But it's not far from the station, where the trains are. I can hear them all day when mamma is out."

"Not a particularly good clue in a place like London," reflected the questioner. "What is mamma like?" he asked. "What does she do?"

"She is very beautiful, beautiful than me, ever so," Nelly answered reverently. "And she goes out at night—every night. And once she took me. There were a lot of people, whole crowds of them, and when mamma came in her beautiful dress they all seemed very glad to see her, I thought."

"My dear wife, for the sake of the little one—" Graham had touched upon a sympathetic cord, and he continued: "It was no mere coincidence which led me to find her last night. Nelly, never at any time during the last four miserable years have I forgotten you. By hard work I have done everything. Nelly, I only did what any other man would have done. Put yourself in my place and say how you would have acted."

"How would I have acted?" came the scornful reply. "I would have trusted a little. Do you think if they had come to me and shown me those proofs I would have believed? Never!"

"Helen, listen to me one moment. I was mad then; mad with despair and jealousy, or perhaps I might have hesitated. Let us forget the past and its trials and be again as we were before. I was a good man, and before he died he told me everything. Nelly, I only did what any other man would have done. Put yourself in my place and say how you would have acted."

"Who wants to shave?" she asked pertinaciously, conscious that his words had moved her deeply. "What is wealth when there is no love, or which has been killed by doubt? There would always be something between us, some intangible."

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"As heaven is witness, no!" Graham answered brokenly. "I am no longer blind."

"She will cry then," Nelly observed reflectively. "She often cries at night when I am in bed, and says such funny things."

"And I do now. I have never ceased to put you to bed."

"Yes, darling, if we can find her," Graham replied gravely. He began to comprehend how much the involuntary little guest would be missed. "She must have been terribly anxious about you!"

"She will cry then," Nelly observed reflectively. "She often cries at night when I am in bed, and says such funny things."

"I can't remember," said Graham carelessly. "I dare say she did; I used to be very naughty at times."

"But big people can't be naughty—only

little boys and girls; mamma says so, and she is always right."

"I hope so. What will she say to her naughty little girl?"

"I know," came the confident reply; "she will look at me as if she is going to beat me, then she will cry, like she does when I ask about papa."

But any other confidences were checked by the arrival of the cab at the police station. The interview was not, however, entirely satisfactory. A stern-looking but kindly guardian of the peace, replying to Graham's questions, vouchsafed the information that no less than five people had disappeared in search of lost children. It was a common occurrence, though, though the children were speedily found. In his pleading Graham suggested that if the officer saw Miss Nelly he might perchance be able to give some information: in answer to which the Constable shook his head doubtfully. Directly he saw the child's stolid face brightened.

"Bless me, of course I know her!" he exclaimed. "My wife keeps a lodging house, and this young lady's mother lives in the same street. I can give you the address if you like, sir, or I will take charge of her."

Graham demurred to this proposal for two reasons; first, because it felt a strange reluctance in parting with his tiny friend, and, secondly, he felt some curiosity to see the mother.

The house to which he found himself directed was by no means a striking looking one, nor was it a general air of pretentious seediness—dingy curtains and windows more or less grimy, and a red front; but it had been summed up in the expression, "shabby genteel," such an abode, in fact, as was usually affected by those who have "seen better days."

Graham beckoned the little Nelly to his side and took her on his knee. "Little sweetheart," he asked, "tell me all you told me last night about your wicked runaway father. Who taught you to say 'God bless dear papa and send him home again,' as you said to me last night?"

"Mamma," said Nelly, confidentially, "and she says so too."

Graham looked up with a smile. There were tears in his wife's eyes beyond the power of control, and a broken smile upon her face.

"Let the little one decide," she said.

THE BOYCOTT CASE.

THREE OF THE DEFENDANTS ADJUDGED GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

Messrs. Carrington, McKay and Cody Are Declared Not Guilty—Testimony of the Merchants.

The contempt proceedings against J. W. McKay and others, charged with having violated the injunction of the Court in the "boycott" case was resumed before Superior Judge Armstrong and Buckles, sitting in bank yesterday forenoon.

Eugene Dunkal, a clerk in S. E. Carrington's printing office, was the first witness called. He testified that up to two or three weeks ago the paper called the *Trades Union* was printed in Mr. Carrington's establishment. The type was not set by Mr. Carrington's employees, but by members of the Typographical Union.

The testimony of Charles D. Monahan, foreman of S. E. Carrington's office, was similar to that of Mr. Dunkal.

J. J. Devine, a compositor, testified that he had set type for the *Trades Union*, but he did not know who wrote the articles in the paper.

Mr. Monahan, being recalled, testified that the slogan bearing the words "Boycott the Bee" was printed in Mr. Carrington's establishment by order of the Federated Trades.

Charles Wiegert, one of the proprietors of the Nonpareil store, was called and stated that on two occasions he had been interviewed by the *Trades Union* in regard to signing an agreement prepared by the trades union people to withdraw his patronage from the *Bee*, but that he had declined to sign it.

Samuel Nathan, of 321 K street, testified that he, too, had been interviewed, and had declined to attach his name to the slogan.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon Charles H. Gilman, of the Red House, was placed on the stand. He testified that some time in the neighborhood of November 17th, T. A. Cody and another gentleman called at his place and handed him an agreement not to patronize the *Bee*. After reading the paper, the witness signed it. He did not remember ever having seen any other signatures attached to the paper.

Previously to this he had been waited upon by a committee who asked him to take his advertisement out of the boycotted paper, but no reason was given as to why it should be taken out.

Joseph Thieben, crockery merchant, stated that G. W. McMillin had requested him to withdraw his patronage from the *Bee*.

Witness was asked what reasons Mr. McMillin had given for wanting him to withdraw his patronage, but Judge Buckles interposed, and said that if it appeared that Mr. McMillin had made the request of Thieben since the issuance of the injunction, it was necessary to know McMillin's reasons.

H. A. Weinstock, one of the firm of Weinstock, Lubin & Co., testified that he had been interviewed on a number of occasions by the trades union people with reference to the *Bee*. The first interview he had had, he had been informed, they said, that the injunction had been issued, and that they were liberty to see advertisers and request them to withdraw their patronage from the *Bee* without fear of violating the order of the Court.

Subsequently another committee waited on him, and said that if it appeared that he gave no particular reason for wanting us to sign their agreement—there was no need of their doing so, as we understood the injunction.

Attorney Hinkson—"Was anything said about the old injunction being dissolved and a new one issued?"

Mr. Weinstock—"I believe some reference was made to that. My recollection is that Mr. Cody said that if the injunction had been served on him since the old one had been dissolved."

Mr. Hinkson—"Did they say anything about having received actual notices of that injunction?"

Mr. Weinstock—"Not that I recollect." On cross-examination by Mr. Johnson, the witness said that Mr. Cody only called upon him once. He thought he would know the other gentleman who was with Mr. Cody.

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